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PARIS, September 12.

PART of the Count d'Artois's plate has been bought by the Caiſſe de Eſcompte for the ſum of 150,000 livres, which they are melting to coin into ſix livre pieces.

September 28. Yeſterday, the 25th, ſeveral more very great Patriotic offerings were made to the National Aſſembly; among others, the ſum of 7437 livres from the clerks of Notaries in Paris, beſides ſome jewels and other effects in gold and ſilver. The ſociety of hackney-coachmen in Paris offered a conſiderable ſum. Another gentleman offered eight caſks of rich wine, which he begged might be ſold, and placed to the national account. And another came laſtly and offered his mite; it was a new edition of Voltaire's works. A member of the clergy moving that no dedication of books ſhould be permitted, the author's patriotiſm was therefore rejected.

M. Anſon, a member of the aſſembly, propoſed a plan for the recovery of revenues for the paſt ſix months.

A member of the clergy obſerved, that the defalcation of revenue amounted to 80 millions, and that when once the aſſembly had determined on the final plan of the new Conſtitution, the revenues will come in apace.

We muſt record an act of Patriotiſm in the Duke de Charoſt, who has preſented 100,000 livres for the uſe of the ſtate, part of which is in ſpecie.

A very ſtrong proteſt has been entered into againſt the 1000 regular troops brought into Verſailles, and it is believed that the city of Paris will oblige them to withdraw. The city has offered 1000 national troops to replace them, ſhould an additional force be neceſſary.

An ORDINANCE for the re-eſtabliſhment of the public TRANQUILITY in FRANCE, tranſlated from a PARIS GAZETTE, of Auguſt 20.

Extract of the verbal proceſs of the National Aſſembly, Auguſt 10th, 1789.

THE National Aſſembly, obſerving that the enemies of the Nation, having loſt all hopes of impeding the reſtoration and re-eſtabliſhment of public liberty, by the violence of deſpotiſm, appear to have conceived the criminal deſign of accompliſhing their ends by means of riot and anarchy; that among other means, they have at the ſame time and almoſt on the ſame day, cauſed falſe alarms to be ſpread in the different provinces of the kingdom, and that by ſpreading reports of incurſions and robberies for which there was no foundation, they have excited exceſſes and crimes which equally affect perſons and property, and who, diſturbing the good order of ſociety, deſerve the moſt ſeverep uniſhments; that thoſe men have carried their audacity ſo far as to give out falſe orders, and even falſe edicts from the King, which have armed one part of the nation againſt the other, at the very moment when the National Aſſembly were framing decrees the moſt favourable to the intereſt of the people. Conſidering that in the general effervеſcence, the moſt ſacred properties and even the harveſts, the only hope of the people in this time of dearth, have not been reſpected; Finally, conſidering that the union of all powers, the uſe of all means, and the zeal of all good citizens, ought to concur in repreſſing ſuch diſorders:—*It is ordained and decreed*, that all the municipal officers of the kingdom, as well thoſe in cities, as in the country, ſhall be watchful in the preſervation of the public tranquility; and that upon their ſingle requiſition, the national militia as well as the marſhalſea, ſhall be aſſiſted by the troops, for the purpoſe of purſuing and taking up the diſturbers of the public peace, of what condition ſoever they may be.—That the perſons taken up, ſhall be delivered to the tribunals of juſtice, and immediately interrogated, and tried; but the judgment and execution ſhall be ſtaid in the caſes of thoſe who ſhall be proved to be the authors of falſe alarms and the inſtigators of pillage and violence, either on perſons or property, and that in the mean time, copies of the informations, of the interrogations and other proceedings, ſhall be forwarded to the National Aſſembly, in order that, upon the examination and compariſon of the proofs collected from different parts of the kingdom, the Aſſembly may arrive at the ſource of the diſorders, and provide that the leapers of theſe conſpiracies, be ſubject to ſuch exemplary puniſhment as ſhall effectually repreſs the like attempts.

That all ſeditious aſſembling of the people, either in cities, or in the country, even under the pretext of hunting, ſhall be immediately diſperſed by the National militia, the marſhalſea and the troops, on the ſingle requiſition of the municipal officers;—That in the towns and the municipalities of the country, as well as in each diſtrict of great cities, a liſt ſhall be taken of all ſuch men as are of no trade or profeſſion, or have no certain place of abode, who ſhall be diſarmed, and the National militia, the marſhalſea and the troops, ſhall be particularly watchful of their conduct;—That all the National militia ſhall take the oath in the preſence of their commander, well and faithfully to ſerve for the maintenance of peace, for the defence of the citizens, and againſt the diſturbers of the public repoſe; and that all the troops, viz. the officers of every degree, and the ſoldiers, ſhall take an oath to the nation, and to the King, the head of the nation, with the moſt ſacred ſolemnity;—That the ſoldiers ſhall ſwear in the preſence of the whole regiment under arms, never to abandon their colours, to be faithful to the nation, to the King, and to the law, and to conform to the rules of military diſcipline;—That the officers ſhall ſwear at the head of their troops, in preſence of the municipal officers, to remain faithful to the nation, to the King, and to the law; and never to employ thoſe under their command againſt the citizens, except on the requiſition of the civil and municipal officers, which requiſition ſhall always be read to the troops aſſembled;—That the curates of towns and in the country, ſhall read the preſent ordinance to their pariſhoners aſſembled in the church, and that they ſhall uſe the influence of their miniſtry, with all the zeal of which they have always given proofs, to re-eſtabliſh the public peace and tranquility, and to bring back all the citizens to that order and obedience which they owe to lawful authority.

His Majeſty ſhall be intreated to give the neceſſary orders, for the full and entire execution of this ordinance, which ſhall be forwarded to all the cities, municipalities and pariſhes in the kingdom, as well as to all the tribunals, to be there read, publiſhed, poſted, and inſerted in the regiſters.

Signed, LE CHAPALIERE, *Preſident.*
L'ABBE SIEYES,
LE COMTE DE LALLY TOLLENDAL,
FRETEAU,
PETION DE VILLENEUVE,
L'ABBE DE MONTESQUIOU,

EMMERY, *Secretary.*

Compared with the original at Verſailles, this 13th Auguſt, 1789.

L'ABBE DE MONTESQUIOU.

BRUSSELS, September 2.

THE city and its environs are now perpetually patroled by parties of infantry and cavalry, and every circumſtance betrays the fears of government.

The diſcontents of the people riſe to the higheſt pitch. Pamphlets againſt the Emperor and his Miniſters, as inflammatory as ever iſſued from an Engliſh preſs, are now openly and rapidly circulated; the moſt animated of them are the production of M. Linguet. That veteran adventurer, undiſmayed by a recollection of the Baſtile, is actively employing his pen to ſtimulate the people of the Netherlands to a revolution.

By letters from ſeveral parts of the electorate of Cologne, the territory of Cleves, &c. we learn, that the contagion of revolt and revolution are widely ſpreading, and that there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to expect a ſimilar cataſtrophe to that of Liege.

September 8. Two days ſince, the ſhops, ware-houſes, and houſes of all the printers and booksellers in this province, were ſearched for ſeditious pamphlets, hand-bills, &c. in conſequence of which, two bookſellers in this city, and one printer at Antwerp, were impriſoned.

The garriſons are withdrawn from Ghent, Burges, Oſtend, and Nieuport, towards the center of Brabant. Thoſe of Bruſſels, Malines, Louvain, and Antwerp, are changed to prevent the formation of thoſe habits of familiar intercourſe which are acquired with the inhabitants, by long reſidence. In ſhort, the multiplied precautions of the Government indicate its feebleneſs and evince its fears. The character of its policy is marked by thoſe petty exertions which irritate and inflame, without being diſtinguiſhed by thoſe ſevere and deciſive ſteps that immediate and overawe a people.

LONDON, September 9.

SOME circumſtances have lately happened which have greatly diſcompoſed the National Aſſembly. The Marquis de St. Huruge, a character here not unlike that of a certain Scotch Lord with you, having taken it into his head, that many of the members of the National Aſſembly had been corrupted to betray their country, and, of courſe, that their liberties were in danger! He aſſembled a great number of perſons into one of the coffee-houſes, where he made a long harangue, naming above 150 of thoſe he ſuppoſed traitors, and propoſed that they ſhould go in a body to ſeize them, and at the ſame time bring the King and his ſon to the Louvre, and ſend the Queen to a convent called St. Cyr!

The minds of the common people being eaſily inflamed on ſuch occaſions, eſpecially when, as now, they are not under the reſtraint of law, a very conſiderable number of them marched off; but the Marquis de la Fayette, having timely notice of their deſign, immediately diſpatched ſeveral ſtrong parties of the militia to get poſſeſſion of all the roads leading to Verſailles; before 12 o'clock the bridges of St. Cloud and Seve, the road of Menton, and others, were ſeized, and defended by 300 men each, with ſix pieces of cannon. The rabble getting intelligence of this, abandoned their project, and returned quietly home; ſo that in the morning, few of the inhabitants of Paris had received information of the affair.

This affair, however, with ſome threatening letters ſent to the Preſident of the Aſſembly, and ſeveral of the members, informing them that 15,000 men were ready to *light up* their caſtles, houſes, &c. occaſioned much debate in the Aſſembly. At length the affair was diſmiſſed, as not worthy of notice, and a vote only paſſed, recommending to the magiſtrates and the commandant-general to watch over the ſafety of the capital, and bring the authors of any tumult to condign puniſhment. This diſturbance is ſuppoſed to have been excited by the clergy, who are ſecretly enraged for the loſs of thithes; and by the ariſtocratic party, who are diſcontented on account of the abolition of their privileges. The Marquis is taken into cuſtody.

Since the above, the attention of the National Aſſembly has been engaged in new modelling the Conſtitution, which they are every day bringing nearer to the Engliſh form of government, Monſ. d'Eſtaing was yeſterday appointed commander of the Verſailles militia.

The Counteſs d'Artois is to ſet off on Saturday for Turin, to join the Count; all the houſhold are diſcharged.

The inhabitants of Dijon are arming themſelves againſt a moſt deſperate mob, who plunder and ranſack every place they arrive at, where no reſiſtance can be made. The young gentlemen of the univerſity of the above city are trained in the military exerciſe.

Accounts received at Paris from Bruſſels, dated the 26th ult. mention, that the Brabantors have ſhaken off the yoke of the Emperor; that the King of Pruſſia has ſent 40,000 men to their aſſiſtance; that this force has been joined by 2000 of the inhabitants of Bruſſels; that the imperial troops have laid down their arms, and that two regiments have joined the Pruſſians.

It is generally reported on the continent, that 50,000 Pruſſians are ordered to march to the frontiers of the empire and France, to prevent the entrance of thoſe they term *mal Francois* into Germany.

Six thouſand Heſſians, and other German troops are to join them, to form the Cordon.

The Marquis de la Fayette is ſaid to be among thoſe who are ſuppoſed to be ſorry for having gone ſo far. From the Marquis's perſeverance, however, in the American cauſe he does not ſeem to be of character likely or eaſily ſoon to retract.

Many of the Nobleſſe of France, who have been to ſeek for ſhelter in foreign countries, are in a pitiable condition, being obliged to depend for protection and ſupport on the bounty of diſtant relations, or even of courts to which they have been nearly ſtrangers. It is not to be ſuppoſed, however, that ſuch of them as have large poſſeſſions, will reſign them without a ſtruggle; nor will the courts and relatives to which they have fled, continue to maintain them, without making ſome ſtrong effort to get rid of the burthen.

From this and other circumſtances there is but too much reaſon to think that the commons in France will be renewed; and that kingdom be made a ſcene of bloodſhed, ſimilar to what this country was in the unhappy days of Charles the firſt.

Monſieur, elder brother to the King of France, is ſuppoſed to have quitted that kingdom to join the court d'Artois, as he has not been ſeen in public ſince the feaſt of St. Louis.

Paul Jones, having obtained leave to come to France on ſome private affairs, took leave of the Empreſs at Peterſburg on the 7th of July; when her Majeſty conferred on him the order of St. Anne, as a mark of her approbation of his conduct laſt campaign. He retains his rank and pay of Admiral in that ſervice, and has only obtained a ſhort leave.

The Ruſſian flotilla in the Archipelago has obtained ſome advantages over the Turks, and has taken one of their iſlands.

By a letter from Count Voinovich, dated the 5th of July laſt, we are informed that the Ruſſian ſquadron of nine ſail, commanded by Admiral Lorenzi, met, at a diſtance from the iſland of Tine, with a Turkiſh ſquadron of three ſail of the line, four frigates, five xebecks, and two half-gallies.

The Turks bore down on the Ruſſians, who waited for them; and ſo well did they receive them that they were put to flight, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority; and the Ruſſians were in purſuit of them when this letter was written.

There is no truth in the report of the Emperor having concluded a ſeparate peace. He has found the war expenſive and unſucceſsful, and accordingly ſo like his other ſchemes that he is determined to purſue it.

PARIS, September 1.

THE Palais Royal has been a ſcene of tumult the whole day, chiefly owing to the diſcontented members of the diſtrict having choſen the different Coffee-houſes as convenient places to diſcuſs points that belong to the Diſtricts only, which nevertheleſs drew vaſt crowds about the doors, and rendered the Arcades abſolutely impaſſable.

About 7 o'clock, 300 French guards took poſſeſſion of the garden, cleared the principal Coffee houſes, and ſhut them up, cut off the communication between the Arcades and the garden, by locking all the gates under the arches, but at the principal entrance, then divided into companies, and patrolled the reſt of the evening, diſperſing the people, by marching through every knot of men, that chance or curioſity drew together.

About 11 o'clock, an extract from a verbal proceſs of the Aſſembly of Repreſentatives of the Commons of Paris, was diſtributed among the people.

In this extract the Aſſembly declares its indignation at the proceedings of Sunday, Monday, and Tueſday, in the Palais Royal, laments that the abode of a Prince, whom they love and cheriſh, ſhould be profaned by the encouragement of the moſt attrocious calumny, and of ſuch bloody purpoſes, as revenge or ignorant may wiſh to ſee executed. It remiods the people of their influence on the great provincial towns, warns them againſt the ill conſequences that ſuch diſorderly meetings muſt neceſſarily bring on; and authorizes the Marquis de la Fayette, to uſe the power entruſted to him by the good citizens of Paris, for quelling all diſturbances in the ſtreets, and to take into cuſtody thoſe that appear to be moſt active in miſleading the people, that they may be immediately tried and puniſhed, according to the nature of their offence.

This Extract is ſigned.

VAUVILLIERS, BLONDEL, VINCENDON, } Preſidents.

BROUSSE DESFAUCHERTS, DE JOLY, } Sec'rs.

The method of ſilencing the leaders is worthy of relation, it being as ingenious an original, as exempt from violence, M. de la Fayette was determined not to leave them even the popular merit of perſecution.

A meſſage was ſent from the mad Marquis de St. Huruge, requeſting his preſence at the Hotel de Ville; and on his appearing M. de la Fayette addreſſed him with his uſual urbanity, acquainting him, that rumors were ſpread abroad injurious to his character as a man of rank, and an officer (he has the croſs of St Louis) as well as of the good citizen, which he was perſuaded were deſtitute of Foundation. On his replying that they certainly were unjuſt, "Of that we are all convinced (anſwered the Marquis) and it is for that very reaſon that we are deſirous of availing ourſelves of your military experience and talents, and of giving you an opportunity, which you certainly will readily embrace, of ſilencing the voice of calumny, by offering you the command of a patrole of citizens in this quarter of the Palais Royale."

There was no flinching from ſuch a propoſal; and he was thus ingeniouſly compelled to appear at the head of the patriot citizens, to appeaſe the tumult he himſelf had inſtigated but twenty hours before.

The committee of the National Aſſembly, however, not deeming this amende honorable a ſufficient puniſhment in a few hours after he came off guard, had him apprehended and committed to the State priſon of the Abbaye de St. Germain, as a warning to the reſt of the idle or factitious Motion-makers.

The failure of Quidors, the late inſpector of the Police, has aſtoniſhed every body. In this fellow's books were regiſtered the names of all the women of ill fame in Paris, who lived by proſtitution. He ſeldom had fewer names at one time of this deſcription of perſons, than forty thouſand; and from every one of theſe wretches he annually got ſomething. No ſum, however ſmall, was beneath his acceptance.

Sept. 15. The order of the day being read, and the queſtion put, whether the National Aſſembly ſhould conſiſt of one or of two Chambers; 89 votes appeared for two chambers, 849 for one; 122 members who would not vote. The idea of a Senate, as propoſed by Monſieur de Lally, is therefore laid aſide.

Monſ. D Eſtaing having made the proper diſpoſition of the militia, as well for the ſecurity of the Aſſembly, as for the tranquility of the town, received the thanks of the Houſe, in a polite letter from the Preſident.

The order of the day was ſcarce read, when a letter was received from M. Neckar, containing a report made in the Council on Thurſday. The reading of this report was immediately oppoſed, and a long debate enſued on the propriety of the King's interference in the buſineſs of the Aſſembly. The reſult was, that the report contained in M. Neckar's letter ſhould not be read.

The affair of the Royal Sanction was now reſumed, and the queſtion propoſed, whether the King can refuſe his conſent to the edicts of the legiſlative body? It was determined in the affirmative, by 730 votes againſt 143.

Another queſtion then aroſe, in caſe the King ſhould refuſe his conſent, would his refuſal be ſuſpenſive or determinate? The ſuſpenſive refuſal was adopted by 673 againſt 325.

On this a new queſtion aroſe, how long the ſuſpenſion ſhould laſt? It being now late in the evening, this matter was referred to another day.

On the opening the Aſſembly on Saturday, the Cardinal de Rohan took his ſeat, and was received with great applauſe.

The firſt queſtion of conſequence was, the referred queſtion of the duration of the King's ſuſpenſion, when a member deſired that it might firſt be determined how long each Parliament ſhould laſt; that is, whether their Parliaments ſhould be annual, biennial, triennial, &c. Many arguments were adduced in favour of each of theſe terms; and, after debating the matter the whole morning, it was determined in favour of Triennial Parliaments.

October 7. On Monday morning, a number of women, to the amount of upwards of five thouſand, armed with different weapons, marched in regular order to Verſailles, followed by the numerous inhabitants of the Faux bourgs, St. Antone and St. Marceau, with ſeveral detachments of the city militia; and in the evening the Marquis de la Fayette, at the head of 20,000 of that corps, likewiſe marched to Verſailles.

On Tueſday morning an account was received of ſome blood having been ſpilt. The Gardes du Corps fired on the Pariſians, and five or ſix perſons, chiefly women, were killed. The regiment de Flanders was alſo drawn out to oppoſe this torrent; but the word to fire was no ſooner given, than they all to a man clubbed their arms, and, with a ſhout of *Vive la Nation!* went over to the Pariſians.—Some troops of dragoons that are quartered at Verſailles, alſo laid down their arms; and the Swiſs detachments remained motionleſs, having received no orders from their officers to fire. The Gardes du Corps being thus abandoned, and overpowered by numbers, fled precipitately into the gardens and woods, where they were purſued; many of them killed and taken priſoners. Some of the heads of thoſe who were killed were carried to Paris, and paraded through the ſtreets on pikes.

The ſame morning, a report came that the King, Queen and Royal Family were on their way to Paris. Upon this the people began to aſſemble from all parts of the town, and above 30,000 of the militia proceeded to line the ſtreets, and the road to Verſailles. Their Majeſties and Royal Family accordingly arrived between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, after having been ſix hours on the road. The carriages all proceeded to the Town Houſe. The concourſe of people that attended is not to be deſcribed, and the ſhouts of *Vive la Nation!* filled the air. From the Town Houſe they were conducted to the Palace of the Thuilleries, though totally unprepared for their reception, where they paſſed the night

The following is the letter which cauſed the firſt alarm in the National Aſſembly.

"*Gentlemen*,

"Laws newly conſtituted, can only be properly judged of, when taken in their general maſs. In ſuch great and important objects, the whole is joined by one common link.

"Nevertheleſs, I feel it extremely natural, that in a moment when we invite the nation to come to the ſuccour of the ſtate, by a ſignal act of confidence and patriotiſm, we ſhould aſſure it of its neceſſity and propriety. Therefore, in the hope that the firſt articles of the Conſtitution which you have preſented to me, united with the continuation of your labours, will fulfil the expectation of my people, and ſecure the happineſs and proſperity of my kingdom, I acquieſce in theſe articles according to your deſire, but *on this poſitive condition, from which I never will depart*—That the general reſult of your deliberations ſhall leave the entire effect of the executive power in the hands of the monarch.

"A general view of my obſervations ſhall be laid before you; by which you will be made acquainted, that, in the preſent order of things, I can neither with efficacy protect the recovery of legal impoſitions, the free circulation of money and proviſions, nor the individual ſafety of my citizens. I will nevertheleſs fulfil the eſſential duties of royalty; the welfare of my ſubjects, the public tranquility, and the preſervation of good order, among ſociety, are dependent on it. It is my wiſh, therefore, that we make it a common cauſe to remove thoſe obſtacles which may obſtruct ſo deſirable and ſalutary an end.

"It remains with me to acquaint you with frankneſs, that if I give my acquieſcence to the various articles of the Conſtitution which you have laid before me, it is not that they are according to my ideas, a model of perfection; but that I conſider it as praiſe-worthy in me not to delay paying attention to the preſent wiſhes of the deputies of the nation, and the alarming circumſtances which ſo ſtrongly invite us to reſtore the public tranquility, and confidence among the people.

"I do not now explain myſelf on your declaration of the rights of man and citizen. It contains very excellent maxims, proper to guide your deliberations; but principles, which are liable to different applications, and even conſtructions, cannot be juſtly appreciated; nor is it neceſſary they ſhould be, until the moment when their true ſenſe is fixed by thoſe laws to which they are to ſerve as a baſis.

"(Signed) LOUIS."

Oct. 8. The arrival of the King has occaſioned univerſal joy at Paris; and it is to be the ſubject of the deliberation of the diſtricts this day, to requeſt the members of the National Aſſembly to adjourn their meetings to the capital, where the obnoxious part of the ariſtocratic party will probably not chooſe to attend their duty.

LONDON, September 9.

THE Marquis de St. Huruge, who is impriſoned at Paris, for having raiſed a tumult at the Caiſe de Foy, was formerly confined on account of inſanity. He has occaſioned much trouble at the popular meetings by his enthuſiaſtic ardour. Breteuil was his enemy, and during his adminiſtration, he ſuffered much.

A letter from a merchant in Leghorn on Monday laſt, and dated the 11th inſt. mentions, that a Tuſcan, frigate, mounting 36 guns, had juſt returned into that port, after having had an engagement off the iſland of Corſica with an Algerine corſair, carrying 24 guns, beſides carronades: The engagement laſted three hours; the Algerine was full of men, and fought deſperately, but a ſhot from the Tuſcan frigate having taken the corſair between wind and water, ſhe ſunk and every perſon on board periſhed. The frigate had thirty men killed, and ſeveral wounded: Her rigging was much damaged, and ſhe will take ſome time to refit.

The commiſſioners appointed by act of Parliament for erecting four light houſes in the Northern part of Great Britain, have now completed that important buſineſs; deſcriptive particulars of which will be forthwith made public, for the information of mariners. The following are the ſituations on which theſe lanterns are erected:

One on Kinnaird's Caſtle,
One on the Mull of Kintyre,
One on the North Ronaldſay, in Orkney,
One on the Point of Scalps,

The two firſt have been lighted ſome time; the lightning of the other two will take place on the 10th of next month.

The Guardian tranſport was to ſail this morning from Portſmouth, on her voyage to Port-Jackſon; ſhe has twenty five convicts on board, moſtly carpenters and blackſmiths, and a lading of beds, clothing, and other articles, of which Commodore Phillips had not a ſufficient ſupply. Eight ſuperintendants of convicts embarked with them; and a ſkilful botaniſt, provided with glaſs frames, and every thing neceſſary for the preſervation of rare plants, for the royal garden at Kew.

A ſhort time ſince as Mrs. Maxwell, of Harley ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, was ſitting alone by the drawing room fire, in expectation of ſome company ſhe had engaged, the poker fell on her apron, and ſet fire to it. Alarmed at the accident, ſhe flew towards the ſtaircaſe, ſcreaming for aſſiſtance; being met by the butler, he endeavoured to extinguiſh the flames, which by this time had communicated to every part of her dreſs? His efforts, however, were of no avail, for though he finally extinguiſhed the flames, after ſuſtaining conſiderable injury himſelf, the unfortunate lady was ſo much burnt, that ſhe expired yeſterday morning.

October 17. On Wedneſday laſt all the diſtricts of Paris met early in the morning, and orders were given to ſurround all the avenues of the Thuilleries, which had been only defended the preceding night by a common guard. A thouſand troops were immediately ordered on that duty, and all the gates of the palace are further ſecured by a train of Cannon to prevent any ſurprize or eſcape.

Wedneſday being Court day, their majeſties received the foreign miniſters in the palace. The King looked uncommonly dejected, the Queen was in tears the whole time, and only talked a little to the Imperial Ambaſſador. The ſight was uncommonly gloomy, and the court broke up after a ſhort time.

In the evening the diſtricts of Paris paſſed a reſolution, that the regiment of the King's body guard ſhould be immediately broken, and never more revived—and that in future, his majeſty ſhould be guarded by citizens inſtead of ſoldiers.

During theſe proceeding at Paris, the National Aſſembly at Verſailles did not tranſact much buſineſs. On Wedneſday evening, however, they came to two reſolutions and it was ſuppoſed that would be the laſt day of their ſitting there.

The purport of theſe reſolutions were,—That the National Aſſembly ſhould ajourn to Paris, and, that its meeting ſhould never be inſeparable from the King's place of reſidence.

One bad conſequence produced by the different revolutions that have taken place of late is, that a general miſtruſt pervades the whole capital.

For the laſt 24 hours the King has not eaten an ounce of food, and great apprehenſions are entertained that his health is in great danger.

BOSTON, November 7.

WE mentioned ſome time ſince the brilliant and humane action of M. Scott, a lieutenant of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſquadron, in leaping from the gallery of l'Leopard man of war, and ſaving the life of the cabin boy who had fallen over. We have now the pleaſure to inform, that on Saturday laſt, agreeably to a vote of the Truſtees of the Humane Society of this Commonwealth, a Committee of the Society, conſiſting of the Hon. Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq. Vice-Preſident, the Hon. M. de Letombe, Conſul of France, Dr. Aaron Dexter, and the Rev. Peter Thacher, repaired to the houſe of the Conſul of France, where were previouſly aſſembled the Right Hon. the Viſcount de Ponteves, the Marquis de Gallaſſionere, and the other principal officers of the ſquadron, together with all the officers of l'Leopard—and where Mr. Ruſſell, as chairman of the committee, preſented to M. Scott de Balvery lieutenant of l'Leopard, a Gold Medal,* which he in a very elegant addreſs, requeſted M. Scott de Balvery to accept, as a token commemorative of his activity and humane intention exhibited in ſaving a young lad from drowning who had fallen from the deck of l'Leopard: To which addreſs M. Scott de Balvery, returned the following anſwer,

GENTLEMEN,

I am much flattered in receiving from you the honourable teſtimony of the happy act you are ſo kind as to conſecrate. The citizens of Maſſachuſetts have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by ſo worthy an inſtitution as that to which you belong; but it is not the firſt example of general virtue they have given the world: Thoſe who have fought with ſo much courage and ſucceſs for the rights of mankind, moſt certainly know better than others, how precious is human life.

After which the committee took their leave, and were conducted to their carriages by the commander and the other officers of the ſquadron.

It muſt afford much ſatisfaction to every friend to America, to obſerve the perfect good intelligence which ſubſiſts between the citizens of the United States, and their gallant allies of the French nation. And what muſt add to that ſatisfaction, are the polite attentions and reſpect which have been ſhewn to our beloved Preſident by the Right Hon. the Viſcount de Ponteves Gien, and the other officers of the ſquadron of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. Immediately on the arrival of the Preſident, the noble Viſcount and the officers (conducted by the Hon. Conſul of France, agreeably to the Ordonnance of the King) waited on him at his reſidence, and paid him their reſpects. And the Preſident, in directing his Secretary to offer to the Viſcount, and the other officers, his thanks for the obliging manner in which they had been pleaſed to honour his arrival in this metropolis, demonſtrated how cordial to him, were the friendſhips and attentions of the allies of the Union. On the Monday after his arrival, the Viſcount de Ponteves again waited on the Preſident, who was pleaſed to expreſs his intention of viſiting the ſquadron of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; which he did on the following day. On his arrival on board the Illuſtre, the Viſcount introduc-

* *This medal repreſents—on one ſide, the ſtern and gallery of a ſhip of war, with a lad ſtruggling in the water underneath, and a perſon in the act of leaping from the ſhip to reſque the drowning victim with a motto, Vitam Perexunti—On the reverſe, Mass. Hum. Soc. Dom. Scott de Balvery, Fretis Impavide Juvenem Eripuit.—The medal is a very handſome one, and was engraved by Callendar.*

ed to him all the officers, amounting to thirty, who had the honour of fighting in the common cauſe, in America, during the late war—after which, the Viſcount preſented to him the ſeveral ſhips of the ſquadron. Having viſited the Illuſtre and the l'Leopard, the Preſident returned to town, accompanied by the Commander of the ſquadron, much pleaſed with the elegance and beauty of the ſhips, and the order and urbanity of the French ſeamen.

The Barge which conducted the Preſident on board the ſhips, had the American flag at her bow, and that of France on her ſtern—and one of the majors of the ſquadron had the honour to act as cockſwain.

Both going and returning the Preſident received a royal ſalute from all the ſhips, and a federal ſalute from the Caſtle.

Intelligence received from Cape Francois, by Captain Lovell (4 days later then by Capt. Smith) confirms the account of the tumult in Hiſpaniola, and adds that it was reported Mr. Marbois, the Intendant, had left the iſland. The populace was ſo exaſperated againſt him, that had he not abſconded, he probably would have ſhared as ſevere a fate as the governour of the Baſtile.

Captain Leach, arrived at Salem on Sunday laſt, from the Cape de Verds. On the 20th ult. lat. 31 long. 63. took from the wreck of the brig Favourite Laſs, bound from Baltimore to Barbadoes, her Captain and crew: The brig had overſet two days before in a gale of wind, and the people were all upon her round houſe. They took out of her ſeven barrels of flour.

NEW-YORK, November 25.

Sunday evening laſt arrived the ſhip Montgomery, Captain Bunyan, from London; after a very ſhort paſſage; in which came paſſengers, Col. Trumbull, William Hillhouſe, Eſq. Mr. Deas, of South Carolina, and Mr. Hyde and lady,

By the Montgomery, we have accounts of the tranſactions in France, of a later date than what has come to hand by any former conveyance, theſe accounts are contradictory to each other; but, in general the following facts may be relied on:

ON the arrival of the regiment de Flanders at Verſailles, an entertainment was given as uſual by the officers of Guarde de corps &c. to the officers of the regiment de Flanders. After this feſtivity had continued ſome time, on the appearance of the King and Queen from the gallery, there was a cry of *Vive le Roy et Vive la Reine!* On which the officers, and thoſe of the Swiſs guards (who were likewiſe preſent, as if by a pre-concerted plan) pulled the national cockades from their hats, treading them under their feet; and having black cockades at hand, they were immediately diſtributed, and ſupplied the place of the red and blue. An account of this ſoon reached Paris, and occaſioned a general diſcontent. The people aſſembled for two or three days, without any deciſive meaſures, till the fourth day after the tranſaction at Verſailles, when a large body without any head, ſat out from Paris for that place, and ſoon after the Marquis de la Fayette marched at the head of about 20,000 of the Paris militia. On their arrival at Verſailles, they found three regiments drawn up to receive them; but on being ordered to fire, the regiment de Flanders clubbed their firelocks, and went over to the Marquis—the Swiſs regiment refuſed to fire, and ſtood motionleſs—and the guard de corps were ſoon diſperſed, flying for ſhelter to whatever covert they could find. The Marquis immediately waited on the King and Queen, informing them that to ſatisfy the people, and to avoid worſe conſequences, they muſt remove to Paris. They were accordingly on their way; but ſo great was the croud, that they were eight hours in going from Verſailles to Paris.

Further advices by Captain Bunyan ſtate,—that the Turks and Swedes have concluded a Convention in which they reciprocally agree not to liſten ſeparately to propoſitions of peace with their common enemy—that the Prince de Cobourgh has gained another victory over the Turks in conjunction with the Ruſſian general—having on the 22d September, defeated the Ottoman army of 90,000 men, under the command of the Grand Vizier—4000 being left dead on the field—the loſs of the victors being only 200 killed and wounded! ! That another victory had been obtained by Prince Repnin a Ruſſian general—and that the outworks and ſuburbs of Belgrade had been carried—That the Ruſſian fleet has defeated the Sweediſh and taken ſeveral ſhips of the line from them—That the Auſtrian Netherlands intend to throw themſelves into the arms of France, as ſoon as the commotions of that kingdom are ſettled—That the petty Princes of Germany are taking meaſures to prevent revolutions in their territories—That the Prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt has fled out of his dominions, and a price is ſet upon his head—That the Prince Max, brother to the Duke Deux Ponts, has been killed by one of his ſubjects—That a tumult has lately happened at Liſbon, but was ſoon appeazed without bloodſhed—That there has been an inſurrection in Corſica—but a compleat revolution is not effected—That great numbers of refugees from France had arrived in Spain—That the Spaniſh Gazettes are prohibited from giving any accounts of French affairs, &c. &c.

WORCESTER, November 12.

THE following is handed us for fact, and is one of many inſtances which ſhew that it is neceſſary the Preſident of the United States ſhould have ſome title, of addreſs at leaſt, to diſtinguiſh him from other great perſonages who may have occaſion to travel either in their own or other ſtates.—Towards the cloſe of one day laſt week, a meſſenger was ſent forward to inform the keeper of the Inn where the Preſident intended to lodge that night, that "the Preſident was near bye, and wiſhed to be accommodated with lodging and a little neceſſary refreſhment, &c." the Inn-keeper was abſent; the landlady, ſuppoſing the meſſenger meant by "*the Preſident,*" the Preſident of Rhode-Iſland college, for it was in the neighbourhood of that ſtate, and that of courſe he had his lady with him, and being herſelf unwell—ſhe told the meſſenger ſhe could not entertain "*the Preſident,*"—and that he muſt go on to the next tavern—in conſequence of which the meſſenger, although it was late, had to ſend word back to the Preſident that he had proceeded on to the next Inn, to provide that entertainment which he could not get at the firſt.

The landlady ſoon after found out her miſtake, and moſt piteouſly lamented that ſhe could not have known that it was the illuſtrious Waſhington, that intended honouring her houſe—"Bleſs me!" exclaimed ſhe, "the ſight of him would have cured me of my illneſs, and the beſt in my houſe and in the town ſhould have been at his ſervice." This Inn was in the middle of the town, and when the inhabitants who lived in the neighbourhood, heard of the affair, they could not refrain expreſſing the greateſt mortification at this unlucky adventure, which deprived many of them of an opportunity of ſeeing him whom they would have delighted to honour.

EDENTON, November 26.

A meſſage to the Cherokee nation of Indians, from the Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary for reſtoring and eſtabliſhing peace and amity between the United States of America and all the Indian nations, ſituated within the limits of the ſaid ſtates, ſouthward of the river Ohio.

Brothers of the Cherokee nation.

WE have been made very happy by receiving information from the public newſpapers, that on the 16th of June laſt, a truce was concluded with your nation, by the Commiſſioners of North-Carolina, in behalf of that ſtate; and that in this truce, a treaty was ſtipulated to be held as ſoon as poſſible, and in the mean time, that all hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe on both ſides.

Whereupon, we the ſaid Commiſſioners Plenipotentiary aforeſaid, do think proper to confirm the ſaid truce, and to give the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of the friendly diſpoſition of the United States towards the Cherokee nation. And we have made the ſame known to all thoſe whom it might concern, and particularly to all the inhabitants of the frontiers bordering on the Cherokee towns and ſettlements, declaring, in conſequence of the full powers veſted in us by the ſupreme executive of the United States of America, that it is the ſincere intention of the ſaid ſtates to cultivate a friendly intercourſe between our citizens and your people, and ſtrictly enjoining an obſervance of the truce aforeſaid upon the former.

Head Men and Warring Chiefs of the Cherokees, hearken to what we have to ſay to you.

Notwithſtanding there are ſome difficulties ariſing from the local claims of North-Carolina, which prevent us at preſent from writing to you ſo fully as we could wiſh, yet we would not omit ſo good an opportunity to aſſure you, that when thoſe difficulties ſhall be removed, the general government of the United States will be deſirous to take every wiſe meaſure to carry into effect the ſubſtance of the treaty of Hopewel, as well as to convince you of their juſtice and friendſhip.

Now Brothers,

We have nothing more to add at this time, except that we wiſh you all the happineſs which we wiſh to the moſt dear of our fellow citizens; and that we will ſend to you another meſſage on the ſubject of public affairs, before we ſhall return to the beloved city of Congreſs from whence we came.

Done at Savannah, under our hands and ſeals, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fourteenth year of the independence of the United States. (ſigned) B. LINCOLN.
C. GRIFFIN.
D. HUMPHREYS.

Atteſt DAVID S. FRANKS, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.

LATE London news-papers further adviſe, that in Sweden the preparations for war, both by ſea and land, are continued with unremitting activity—That the Empreſs of Ruſſia had iſſued an edict, by which her ſubjects are interdicted importing any commodities from Poland—that this prohibition (which creates great uneaſineſs in the republic, and will, probably, be attended with diſagreable conſequence,) is conſidered by the Poliſh nation as a repriſal for that eagerneſs with which the evacuation of the Ruſſian troop and magazines was demanded—that it was ſeriouſly aſſerted, in London, on the 16th of September, that the King of Pruſſia meant to march 10,000 troops into Liege, to ſupport the cauſe of the fugitive Biſhop—that this occaſioned an alarm on 'change and ſtocks fell—that the Nobleſſe at Liege had advanced 100,000 Florins, to ſupport the expence neceſſary, in caſe of any attempts againſt their reeſtabliſhed liberties—that by letters from ſeveral parts of the electorate of cologne, the teritory of Cleves, &c. it appears, that the contagion of Revolt and Revolution was widely ſpreading, and that there was the ſtrongeſt reaſon to expect a ſimilar cataſtrophe to that of Liege—That the King of Pruſſia was ſcheming ſome deep game; that his exertions were unremitted in providing immenſe ſtores, and ſtrengthening an already exceedingly powerful army—that every letter from the continent ſtates, that his troops were in motion in every quarter of his dominions, and various were the opinions—that whatever they may be, whether to add to his dominions the Auſtrian or the French Netherlands, or Poland; or whether it is merely to prevent the Contagion of Revolt, none can as yet determine—that ſhould he wiſh to attack the domions of either the French or Auſtrians, there is not, as can be obſerved, any ſufficient force that can be brought againſt him and his allies, to render his attempts abortive—That a Dutch ſquadron of four ſail of the line and five frigates, under the command of Chevalier Kingſbergen, has put to ſea from Holland—and that the politicians had, in vain, endeavoured to diſcover the deſtination of ſo conſiderable a force, at a time when the Dutch are at peace with all the world.—That a reconciliation was talked of between the Prince of Orange and the exiled Dutch patriots; overtures, on this ſubject, having been made to ſome of the principal patriots, by the agents of his Highneſs—that a general act of oblivion is propoſed, with the reſtoration of rank and property—a meaſure which does him infinitely more honour than his triumph over his enemies.—That the ſituation of affairs in the ſouthern provinces of France is ſtill very alarming—whilſt the banditti are firing country-ſeats a[t] Dauphiny, the neighbouring county, provence, is expoſed to a different ſpecies of fury—That what the new Conſtitution of France will be, is difficult to determine—that there are too many propoſals taken into conſideration, and the determinations on each too indefinite ever to come to any permanent ſyſtem—that the mob ſeems, by the late accounts, to be the ruling monarch, verifying the old ſaying, that many Tyrants are worſe than one.

RICHMOND, December 10.

BEWARE of counterfeit *Half* and whole *Piſtoles*, now circulating.—They are very thick on the edges, riſe in the middle, and are much heavier than the good ones. It is ſaid they were made by one John Hughes, a ſilverſmith in Surry, ſeveral of them were paſſed in Williamſburg, by Jerry Banks a free mulatto, and a white man by the name of James Holt, who has turned ſtates evidence.—Hughes has been an old offender, and once before had a trial at the General Court, and at another time by the Court of Glouceſter county, from whence he broke jail and made his eſcape.

On Saturday laſt, arrived in this City, His Excellency THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſq; late Ambaſſador to the Court of Verſailles.

Friday night laſt, Thomas A. M'Guire, of this city, School-maſter, put a period to his exiſtence, by cutting his throat with a penknife.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

SHIPS—Portſmouth, Oldner. Dunkirk; Eſter, Clapp, Jamaica — BRIGS—Polly, Warren, Guernſey; Rebecca, Conner, Oſtend ——SLOOPS.—Cumberland, Morris, North Carolina; Sally, Figures, North Carolina

CLEARANCES.] - Ship Hariot, Haſtier. Briſtol.—Brig Molly, Stewart, Barbadoes.—Schooner Abby, M'Heron, Hiſpaniola.——Sloops,—Polly, Burr, Rhode-Iſland; Polly, Morris, Antigua.

Purſuant to a Deed of Truſt made to me by Mr. Acril Cocke, will be ſold on Monday the 28th inſtant, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day; on the premiſes by auction, for ready money, two Tracts of

LAND

Containing 810 acres, more or leſs; lying in the county of Charles City, the one being the tract whereon the ſaid Acril Cocke now lives, and the other adjoining thereto, in order to ſatisfy and pay a debt which the ſaid Acril Cocke owes to Andrew Machie.

JOHN MACHIE, jun.

December 9, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to Mr. WILLIAM TREBELL, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment;—thoſe who have any claims againſt him, will make them known to

JOHN M. GALT, Ex'or.

Williamſburg, December 1, 1789.

☞ *The remaining* REGISTERED WARRANTS *for the* SIXTH *years intereſt on Military Certificates, will be diſcharged on application at the Treaſury.*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Richmond, November 18, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

Went from the ſubſcribers ſhop in Richmond, on the 28th of September, a blackſmith named

AARON,

LATE the property of Col. Banniſter, and now belonging to Mr. Wm. Alexander, of Richmond.—He is a negro of light complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high ſlim made, with a grave look, about 27 years of age, a piece bit off one of his ears, occaſioned by fighting; had on a ſhort brown coat, white waiſtcoat, and corduroy breeches: He has a wife at Mr. St. George Tucker's, at Peterſburg, and once belonged to Col. Byrd, of Weſtover, and it is expected he has gone that road. He is gone away from an ill grounded apprehenſion of being ſent to the back country, and from no diſſatisfaction at his ſituation. The above reward, beſides what is allowed by law, will be paid on apprehending and delivering him at Richmond, to

JOSEPH M'CAUGHEY.

N. B. He is very artful, and as he underſtands the ſhoemaking and carpenters buſineſs, 'tis probable he will follow thoſe branches.

COMMITTED to the jail in the city of Williamſburg, the 6th inſt. (Nov.) a negro man who ſays his name is JACK, and that he formerly belonged to Zachariah Bownum, living on the head of the ſouth branch of Potowmack, called Sinnico, that his maſter has ſet him free, but has nothing to ſhow that he has been freed. He is about 25 years old, rather of a yellow complexion, has a ſcar on the right ſide of his face and neck, which he ſays was occaſioned by the mumps.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailer

Wm. Aſher of Culpepper, is deſired to take his negro man and woman away, or they will in a ſhort time be ſold to pay their expences. J. C.

Juſt Publiſhed,

The VIRGINIA ALMANAC,

For the YEAR 1790.

POET's CORNER.

LINES *on* BEAUTY.

EXULTING Beauty! phantom of an hour!
Whose magic ſpells enchain the heart;
Ah! what avails thy faſcinating pow'r,
Thy *thrilling ſmile*, thy *witching art?*
Soon as thy radiant form is *ſeen*,
Thy native grace---thy timid mien,
Thy hour is paſt---thy charms are vain;
Pale Envy *haunts thee with her meagre train*,
Deluſive Flattery cheats thy liſt'ning ear,
And Slander ſtains thy cheek *with Sorrow's bitter Tear.*

So have I ſeen an infant Flow'r
Beſpangled o'er with filv'ry dew,
At purple dawn's refreſhing hour
Glow with warm tints of *Tyrian hue*,
Beneath an aged Oak's-wide ſpreading ſhade,
Where no rude winds, or beating ſtorms invade:

Tranſplanted from its *lonely bed*
No more it ſcatters ſweets around,
No more it rears its fragrant head,
No more its *ſparkling tears begem the ground*;
Faint the beauteous flow'r, *too ſoon*
Scorch'd by the burning glare of day,—
Faints at the ſultry glow of noon,
Droops its enamel'd head, and bluſhing dies away.

LAURAMARIA.

The following is taken from an European

MAGAZINE.

IN the town of Galway in Ireland there is a Stone-houſe, over the door of which is coarſely carved a Death's Head and Croſs Bones.—The circumſtance which cauſed this emblem is curious. *John de Burg*, the Mayor, was a very opulent merchant, and traded largely, eſpecially with Cadiz in Spain.—On ſome occaſion he ſent over his only ſon with a cargo to *Don Alonzo Herrera*, his correſpondent there, who received young *De Brig* with the greateſt hoſpitality; and on his departure he ſent with him on a viſit his own ſon, together with a very large ſum in ſpecie to purchaſe merchandize.—The young *De Burg* tempted by this wealth, with the aſſiſtance of two or three of the crew, the veſſel being his father's, threw the young Spaniard overboard, and on his return appeared greatly diſtreſſed by the loſs of his friend, who he pretended died at ſea of a fever. For ſome time this ſucceeded, but at length on a quarrel between two of the ſailors concerned in the murder, the whole buſineſs tranſpired, the men were ſeized, and inſtantly accuſed young *De Burg*; the wretched father was obliged to mount the tribunal, to ſit in judgment on his only ſon, and with his own lips to pronounce that ſentence which left him childleſs and at once blaſted forever the honour of an antient and noble family. His fellow-citizens who revered his virtues, and pitied his misfortunes, ſaw with aſtoniſhment the fortitude with which he yielded to this cruel neceſſity, and heard him doom his ſon to a public and ignominious death on the following morning.—Their compaſſion for the father, their affection for the man, every nobler feeling was arouſed, and they privately determined to reſcue the young man from the priſon that night, under the conviction that *De Burg* having already paid the tribute due to juſtice and his honour, would ſecretly rejoice at the preſervation of the life of his ſon. But they little knew the heart of this noble magiſtrate. By ſome accident their determination reached his ear; he inſtantly removed his ſon from the priſon to his own houſe, and after partaking with him the office of the holy communion, after giving and receiving a mutual forgiveneſs, he cauſed him to be hung at his own door; a dreadful moment of the vengeance of heaven, and an immortal proof of juſtice that leaves every thing of the kind in ſtory at an immeaſurable diſtance.

The father immediately reſigned his office, and after, his death, which ſpeedily followed that of his ſon, the citizens fixed over the door of the houſe a ſkull and bones, which remain there to this day.

Of ACCIDENTS *by* FIRE.

IT too frequently happens that young children are left alone in rooms with a fire in the chimney corner—many a child has loſt its life by this want of caution.—Children ſhould be reſtrained from a propenſity which they are very apt to diſcover of playing with fire—and it would contribute very much to their preſervation, if all who wear gowns, had them made of ſome woolen fabrick in winter.

It ſhould be impreſſed on the minds of every perſon, that the moſt certain and ſpeedy method of preventing fatal conſequences from the cloaths of women or children ſuddenly catching fire, is to ſtifle the flame inſtantaneouſly by rolling or huddling the cloaths all together—when that cannot be done by reaſon of the fire's having enveloped the ſubject, any covering that can be ſuddenly wrapped round, or thrown over them; will be the next beſt reſource.

A young lady ſtanding with her back towards a ſtove caught her gown on fire, which immediately blazed above her head—a perſon in the room wrapped the ſides of the gown over the blaze, which extinguiſhed it without any injury

A gentleman going into his parlor, where a child had been incautiouſly left alone, found its cloathes in a blaze—he inſtantly threw the child on the carpet, which fortunately happened not to be nailed down, and throwing the corner of it over the child, the flame was ſmothered, which no other method would have effected in ſeaſon to have ſaved its life.

Two children in this city, being together in a room laſt week—one of them in placing an apple on the hearth to roaſt, caught her gown on fire which was immediately in a blaze—this was extinguiſhed in the above manner, by a perſon who providentially happened to go into the room: The fire had got to ſuch a height, that though in performing the benevolent act they burnt their hands, the life of the child was undoubtedly ſaved by their preſence of mind, in having recourſe to this ſummary method.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New-York, November 17.

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THOMAS BREND.

November 17, 1789.

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G O O D S,

Well laid in, and are poſitively to be Sold at low prices.

CASH, all ſorts of country produce, and all kinds of public ſecurities, will be received in payment at their higheſt value.

Richmond, Nov. 25, 1789.

NOVEMBER 25, 1789.

I INTEND to leave the country very ſhortly.

NATHANIEL NORFLEET.

I SHALL leave this State for a few months and during my abſence Mr. Samuel Duval of Buckingham is fully empowered to act as my attorney.

PHILIP DUVAL.

Richmond, November 23, 1789.

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☞ As I findmyſelf much injured by giving credit—and as I would wiſh for the future to avoid that very diſagreeable buſineſs called DUNNING! and being DUNNED! do moſt earneſtly requeſt all thoſe who may want any articles in my way, not to ſolicit me for it, as I muſt in future be determined not to give any.

THOMAS BREND.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 24, 1789.

COMMITTED to the jail of this city the 18th inſt. a ſmall negro man about twenty two years of age, ſtraight made, and of a dark complexion, has a ſcar on the ſide of his head three or four inches long, and plain to be ſeen; he calls himſelf AARON WILSON, and (he has a forged paſs with him, ſigned Benjamin Macklin, and witneſſed by James Marſhal and Samuel Holaway, all wrote by one hand; which ſays, he ſerved Macklin twenty one years faithfully in the county of Brunſwick, North Carolina, and has been free two years, and dated March 20, 1784) ſays he is a free man, but will not give any other account of himſelf. He has a large bundle of valuable cloaths with him, which are much too large for him, and it may be ſuppoſed he has lately robbed ſome perſon of. His owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

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